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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, Sept. 7, 1821.—Messieurs BLADES, JACKS, and Co. who think that soldiers in array may, without the authority of a Magistrate, proceed to act against the people, and, in case of resistance, sacrifice numbers of them to their *just resentment*, or, in other words, who prefer a military government to a government of law, have not as yet been very successful in obtaining subscribers to countenance them. We began to suspect that the harvest had not been very abundant, when we found the Editor of an Ultra-Ministerial Journal resorting to the impudent artifice of pretending to view our endeavour to shew that the indulgence of military resentment necessarily leads to popular resentment, as a threat of assassination directed against Mr. BLADES and his friends, with the object of intimidating “the Merchants and Bankers of London from contributing to the Subscription,” and significantly hinting that he trusted it would “produce a contrary effect,” and that those who might by chance have overlooked the *first appeal to their loyalty*, will stand forward like men, now that the advocates of the mob appeal to their fears.” We knew that Mr. BLADES and his friends having committed themselves so deeply, by putting their names to doctrines fit only for the meridian of Russia, would, like the fox who had lost his tail, endeavour to involve as many as they could in the same predicament with themselves. We knew also that there is no want of individuals in this country, who hate every thing in our Constitution which is favourable to popular freedom, and whose only objection to Ministers is, that their encroachments on it are not sufficiently extensive. When we first saw the Resolutions, therefore, however odious the principles laid down in them, we certainly thought that the exertions of the framers would be attended with a certain degree of success. We now find, however, after the expiration of nearly a week, that the success of Mr. BLADES and his friends has not corresponded to their zeal. Their Resolutions seem to have had but few attractions for the “Merchants and Bankers of London,” for the Subscription List, which is scantily filled, contains few names of known respectability. Indeed, a better proof cannot be afforded of the manner in which this business is generally viewed, than the circumstance, that in this short list of persons who have been prevailed on to give subscriptions, no fewer than 27 of them seem to have been ashamed to give their names. We never recollect to have seen so many A. B.’s, and C. D.’s, in so short a compass.

We wish neither for *mob victories* over the military, nor *military victories* over the mob. We wish to see the people of this country governed according to the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution was established on resistance at the Revolution; and it acknowledges a deference to the feelings and opinions of the people. To irritate and provoke the people, as was done on the 14th, is not governing in the spirit of the Constitution, but in the spirit of an arbitrary Government. Ministers, with any regard for the Constitution, would have avoided, as the greatest evil which can happen in a free country, the committing the executive in a direct conflict with the popular feeling, instead of eagerly looking out for an occasion for such a conflict. It is but justice to the people of this country to observe, that they are less disposed than the people of any other to proceed to measures of violence; and it is also but justice to Englishmen of the present day to observe, that there never was a period in our history when here was less disposition to mobbing. The progress of intelli-

gence has been attended with the most beneficial consequence in this respect. When the Riot Act was passed, the ignorance and bigotry of the lower orders made them the easy dupes of High Church and Jacobite incendiaries, and the demolition of Dissenting Chapels and other acts of outrage were of frequent occurrence. An assemblage of the people in those times was almost always attended with violence. A most material improvement in the character of the people, from the spread of intelligence, has taken place even since the commencement of the French Revolution; for no man of the least character or respectability would now either join in or countenance such brutal proceedings as the Birmingham riots, which received the approbation even of Peers and Magistrates. The truth is, that there is now an almost universal hatred of violence in this country, that every thing like a disposition towards it is instantly repressed, wherever it is manifested, and that it requires all the industry and ingenuity of Ministers to be able to find out means of provoking any thing like resistance on the part of the people.

There is no question, however, but that it is possible to produce an alteration in the disposition of the people. They are peaceful, not from insensibility but from hatred to violence.—But that hatred may be at length overcome.—If they should witness many repetitions of an attempt to govern by the sword instead of by law—if, fostered by the encouragement of Mr. BLADES and his friends, the soldiers should be induced to consider a *dreadful carnage* of the people merely a sacrifice to their *just resentment*, the people may wish to indulge in *dreadful resentment* in their turn. The history of the Irish rebellion affords but too many proofs of the efficacy of military violence in producing popular violence. In those parts of the country, such as Wexford, where military violence had been indulged in, the rebels were not behind hand when they took the field; in other parts, where a milder system had prevailed, the rebels were equally mild. This is a lesson which is, in fact, taught by all history, and which Mr. BLADES would have done well to have profited by.

It is not many months since the High Sheriff of Dublin dispersed a peaceable, respectable, and constitutional meeting of the County, with rude violence, at the point of the bayonet. In answer to all remonstrance, to all statements of an outrage so flagrant, of an insult so gross and wanton, his MAJESTY’S Ministers, in the accustomed cant of office, declined *prejudging the question*, by expressing any opinion on the merits of the affair. The Sheriff, they contended, must be presumed to have exerted his authority with all wisdom, temperance, and discretion, until the contrary was legally established—they could not, then, listen to representations impugning the conduct of a high civil authority. How striking is the contrast between this line of conduct and that pursued in the instance of Mr. WAITHMAN, who, in reply to an official statement of the circumstances of a riot, promptly receives what THE NEW TIMES terms a “*gentle reproof*.” Lord BATHURST commences by informing Mr. WAITHMAN, that he has directed inquiry to be made respecting the affair of Knightsbridge, but, lest the Sheriff should, for a moment, flatter himself that such inquiry was instituted on the strength of his representation, his Lordship, perhaps, with more frankness than politeness, assures him that the representations that he has acted upon “differ in many essential particulars from those conveyed in his letter.” This is sufficiently unequivocal. Two statements were before the Secretary of State; he deems further information necessary to the formation of a correct judgment; the intended inquiry would have clearly proved, which of these two statements,

differing in particulars, was the more founded in truth, but that process perhaps appearing too slow and methodical, or, indeed, too much like justice, he resorts to the ingenious expedient of comparing an official with a non-official document, and discredits the former, which is before the public, on the score of its differing in essential particulars with the latter, of which the public know nothing. It was judged necessary to attach prompt blame, and discredit to Mr. WAITHMAN, and the vice of prejudging, so odious to our impartial Ministers, was lost sight of in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. With the accomplishment of that object, they return to the upright path they have prescribed to themselves, and accordingly we cannot too much admire Lord BATHEURST's studious and conscientious care not to *prejudge the question* to the prejudice of the soldiery. Again, we would attract the attention of our readers to the contrast we have presented—the Sheriff of Dublin charged with having committed a wanton act of violence, was tacitly applauded by Ministers, for the absence of censure, on an occasion so glaring, must be construed positive praise; the Sheriff of Middlesex, in endeavouring to repress violence, is outraged in his person, and, when demanding redress, more than an insinuation is conveyed that his statement is unworthy of credit. We, however, earnestly trust that the promised inquiry will be regulated and conducted with a better spirit than marks its official annunciation.

Madrid Papers.—The Madrid papers bring intelligence of a serious commotion in that city. It took the form, with which unhappily we begin to be familiar here, of a quarrel between the troops and the inhabitants; but on the face of the narrative it undoubtedly appears that it was the people who gave the provocation. As we give the details, it will suffice to draw attention to the proud soldierly forbearance of General MORILLO, who fought his way through the mob with his case only, his sword remaining in the scabbard—"never to be drawn," said the veteran chief, "but against my enemies of the country."—MORILLO gave in his resignation. The club de la Fontana ought to be moderated or suppressed.

Lisbon Papers.—The Lisbon papers furnish copious details respecting the departure of the Ministers who lately represented the heads of the Holy Alliance in that capital. The outline of the intelligence differs not at all from that of our former communication, except that the Prussian Envoy took no apparent share in the dispute; M. de BERKS, the Austrian Consul-General, being the third personage on board the packet on that occasion. This rupture of the intercourse between the two Emperors and Portugal would not perhaps at any time since her revolution have much astonished the political world, had it been more within the competency of the above great potentates to make the constitutional Government of Portugal feel, as well as hear of, their displeasure. Russia long ago expressed her stern dissatisfaction at the progress of liberty throughout the Spanish and Portuguese dominions; and indeed the wonder is with some people, why, after such a formal anathema against constitutions in which the monarchial principle was forgotten, she should have condescended to let her official representatives continue for an hour at the Courts of Lisbon and Madrid, rather than she should have issued so tardily the proper instructions for withdrawing them from either. It ought nevertheless to be considered, that so long as a fair hope remained of being able by persuasion or menaces, or any other mode of diplomatic agency, to avert the grand evil of a free constitution, it was the natural policy of those Courts which dreaded it to prolong the existence of their respective embassies at the scene of active intrigue. Whereas the work being now consummated, and the return to despotism, morally speaking, impossible, what functions are left for an Austrian or Russian Minister to execute, in a remote Court like that of Lisbon, where, although the former Power may be attached by family alliances, neither of them has political or commercial interests to maintain worth the cost of a diplomatic mission? As for any bad effects to Portugal from this retreat of the Imperial Ministers, we are not apprehensive of any. Through Spain no army can be marched. Portugal is impregnable on her other side, and so far the anger

of the Holy Alliance may be regarded as a *brutum fulmen*. There are, however, some curious facts developed in the state papers published in the *Supplément to the LISBON GAZETTE*, by the Secretary of State, FERREIRA. Who would suppose that the unfortunate COURIER could be named or thought of by any Foreign Government, after its own masters had thrown it off. To be sure, it is spoken of only as a dealer in falsehoods; but even that is something to those who think that notoriety is worth having at any price. A pot-boy once boasted of his acquaintance with a nobleman:—"Why, did he ever see you?" "Ay, and speak to me." "And what did his Lordship say when he saw you?" "I ran against him in the street, and he said 'Get out of my way, you little blackguard.'"

Not meaning to point the allusion more particularly, we shall but add, that on the 19th of May the COURIER did, in a very signal manner, run athwart the truth of a plain fact, and jostle the Portuguese Ministers by so gross and calumnious a misstatement of their conduct on occasion of the outrage offered to the hotel of M. de BERKS in the month of April, that there stands its name in the records of the Foreign-office at Lisbon,—an honour of which we undertake to asseverate that it is not every "pot-boy" who can boast.

The fact of the case is, as described by M. FERREIRA, that a sergeant of police had been commanded to watch the hotel of the Austrian Consul-General, and protect it (not being illuminated) from the missiles of the mob. The sergeant, mistaking his duty, left his post for a few minutes to patrol the entire street, and in the mean time the mischief was completed. The Portuguese Government offered to punish the sergeant—not being able to identify the rioters—and M. de BERKS was satisfied; but on the English misrepresentation reaching Vienna, a new tone was adopted by the Austrian Government, which had been taught to believe that Portuguese officers instigated the mob—that the police had neglected its duty—and the Government had not discountenanced the offenders. Thus the same firebrand serves the same prettexts for discord and animosity abroad and at home; and one more example is added to the thousand of mean instruments being rendered conducive to results of indefinite magnitude.—*Times*, Sept. 7.

Alexander and Buonaparte.—The following is an anecdote well known in the saloons of Paris, respecting the memorable meeting at Erfurt, between the Emperor Alexander and Buonaparte:—Voltaire's *Œdipus* was acted in the presence of the two illustrious personages, and on one of the characters repeating the words, "L'amitié d'un grand homme," &c. the Emperor Alexander rose and bowed profoundly to Napoleon! What a commentary on this sublime act of homage is furnished by subsequent events!

Commanders-in-Chief.—The Duke of Wellington is the only survivor of all the Officers who were Commanders-in-Chief at the battle of Waterloo, though only six years have elapsed since that event.

Sir Richard Birnie.—When Mr. (now Sir Richard) Birnie was introduced to the presence-chamber on his appointment to the chief magistracy of the police, for the purpose of receiving the honour of knighthood, his Majesty was about to use his own sword in the ceremony, but having partly drawn it from the scabbard, he suddenly returned it, and turning to the Duke of Wellington who stood near him, said, "Duke, lend me your weapon." His Grace unsheathed the glittering blade, and placed it in his Sovereign's hand, and with this renowned sword the honour was conferred. This anecdote will suggest some curious reflections which we leave our readers to make for themselves.

Italy and Naples.—Every thing languishes in Italy and Naples in consequence of the suppression of the free Governments. One fact will give an idea of the present state of Piedmont. The capital is deserted. At Turin, a town whose population is estimated at from 80 to 84,000 souls, of which number are computed 20,000 craftsmen, 13,000 of the latter have deposited their working licenses in the hands of the Municipal Authorities.

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Curiosities.—A well of extraordinary depth, is now being sunk at his Majesty's cottage in Windsor Great Park. During the progress of the work, many curious minerals have been discovered; and at the depth of 360 feet, several fossil remains, among which is a very perfect specimen of an oyster-shell, have been dug out. At this immense distance below the surface a very large tooth has also been found, which is in beautiful preservation. It is of double fangs, which are at present about two inches long, but have been evidently broken off. The face of the tooth, which is of the sort denominated a grinder, is about one inch and half long by one inch wide. It is of a dark brown colour, and bears a fine polish. At the same depth was found a horny substance, something like the beak of a small bird.

Alabaster Sarcophagus.—The alabaster sarcophagus found in the new tomb at Thebes was deposited on Wednesday in the British Museum, by order of Henry Salt, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-General.

Turkish Valet-de-chambre.—Among the groups that decorate the grand staircase at Kensington, printed by the ingenious Kent, who laid out the beautiful gardens for Queen Caroline, is a portrait of Mahomet, the Turk, who was valet-de-chambre to his majesty, George 1st. This worthy man, whom the sovereign brought from Hanover, was justly esteemed for his amiable manners and general deportment. Although so great a royal favourite, his benevolence was not the least of his many virtues, having in the space of three years, discharged from the Gate-house in Westminster, the Borough Clink, Ludgate, and other close and filthy prisons, disgraceful to that age, more than three hundred poor debtors confined for small sums! This Christian Turk died in 1726.—*Literary Gazette.*

New Holland.—We copy the following paragraph from the Morning Post of 28th July, 1791. It shows how cautious News-writers should be in prophesying:—

"New Holland, a century back, was the Dutchman's paradise in perspective. In Louis the XIVth's time, when he threatened slavery to the Republic, very many hundreds of vessels were collected in the Texel to transport their families and goods to that newly discovered quarter; but now the Dutchman wisely sees what our managers (Ministers) could not, that New Holland is an unpropitious climate, and unfit even to be made a place of punishment for felons."

Old Robert Burton, the Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, was a truer prophet. "I would know (he says) whether that hungry Spaniard's (Ferdinando de Quieres, 1612) discovery of Terra Australis Incognita, or Magellania, be as true as that of Mercurius Britannicus, or his of Utopia, or his of Lucinia. And yet in likelihood it may be so; for, without all question, it being extended from the tropic of Capricorn to the circle Antarctic, and lying as it doth in the temperate zone, cannot choose but yield in time some flourishing kingdoms to succeeding ages, as America did unto the Spaniards."

The Surprise.—A young lady in Essex, who had just made her debut being one day (as she fancied) alone in a drawing-room, went and surveyed herself in a large mirror; having adjusted her ringlets, and her dress, called up some graceful looks, and conceiving herself surrounded by a circle of gallants, who were vying with each other in eulogizing her charms, then twirling her fan, and speaking in a soft languishing accent, exclaimed, "Now, really, Mr. M——, your compliments are too fulsome; pray do talk rationally: and Capt. B——, upon my honour, you tease me beyond bearing." Then assuming a more tender and interesting air, she continued, "but you, Mr. S——y, I did not think you wished so soon to forfeit the esteem I entertain for you." At that moment, Mr. S——y, springing from behind a screen, caught her in his arms, and kissed with rapture her pouting lips; which, however, he had no sooner done, than the affrighted fair one, covered with blushes, made a precipitate retreat, and locked herself up in her chamber.

* The first certain discovery of New Holland was by Theodorick Hertoge, in October, 1616.

Doncaster.—Jack Spigot, by winning the great St. Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, has put at least £20,000, into his owner, Mr. T. O. Powlett's pocket. The late race at Doncaster, between My Lady and Gustavus, for the Gascoigne Stakes, was allowed, by the whole turf present, to be one of the finest races ever run: it was contested every yard from starting, and finally won by My Lady only by half a neck. One jockey, T. Nicholson, was the rider of 11 of the winning horses, out of 18.

Montreal, August 14.—We have learned the following particulars from a Gentleman lately from Three Rivers:—"A young man, living on the opposite bank of the river, affianced to a girl of the same place, went down to Quebec; he there became acquainted with another girl whom he married. After his return, the disappointed one, meeting her successful rival on the beach, and deriving strength from jealousy, seized her, flung her to the earth, and when she opened her mouth to scream for assistance, crammed it full of sand. The unfortunate being, fearful of being stifled, endeavoured to keep her mouth shut; but gasping for breath, was obliged to re-open it, and at each attempt to respire, received an additional handful, till she at length fell a victim to the diabolical rage of her enemy. The murderess is in jail."

Earl of Crawford's Grave.—On the 15th of Sept. some masons, who were employed in repairing the interior of Moonzie church, discovered a grave, supposed, with good reason, to be that of a former Earl of Crawford, commonly known by the name of Earl Beardie. The grave was paved with Holland brick, and contained an urn of a greenish kind of stone, into which the light was admitted by a piece of glass two inches square. The body is supposed to have lain more than two hundred years; notwithstanding which, the bones have not sustained injury, and indicate by their size that this chieftain was of a huge stature.

Debts of Honour.—T. Cribb, the renowned pugilist, was charged on Tuesday (Sept. 25) at Marlborough street Office, with assaulting Joseph Johnson. The complainant stated that he had been at the Union Arms, in Panton street, which house is kept by Cribb, about a fortnight ago, and betted a wager of two pounds with Cribb's brother that Randall would vanquish Martin in twenty-eight minutes. After the result of the battle was known, he called upon Cribb several times to get the bet settled: Cribb at last asked him whether he intended to get it from his brother? The other replied, most assuredly, he expected to be paid, for that he paid all debts of honour himself. Cribb said he would bet him ten pounds he would not get paid at all; and in consequence of the other stating that he would, seized him, and dashing his head and body against the wainscot and floor, flung him into the street. He returned into the house, and Cribb served him again in like manner. Cribb told the magistrate that honour was out of the question here, and that Johnson was a black-guard, and he turned him out, as he wished to keep an orderly house for "gemmen." The Magistrate ordered Cribb to enter into sureties to answer the charge at the sessions.

Divide and Command.—The inconsistency of the ministerial tribe is amazing. One moment they inform us that all is loyalty and devotion—like the COURIER, last night—and the next they assure us of the necessity of entrusting the press to their special management. With respect to the loyal reception of his Majesty,—when would it be otherwise, but for themselves? For our own part we are glad that the King has emerged from that eastern seclusion which is so favourable to the close views of a miserable faction, who wish to make him believe that two-thirds of his subjects are disaffected and dangerous, and only to be governed by frowns and bayonets. The King, by seeing the people with his own eyes, will know better; and on this very account we have good reason to believe that his journeys are not extremely relished by the genuine Orangery. The more he is the Sovereign of all his people, the less do they feel him their own.—They dread his mental escape, and a diffusion of paternity would be their ruin. On this account they must redouble their lowminded exertions to keep up incessant strife, and foment that animosity between the two extremes of society, which is at once their creation, their means of existence as a party, and the foundation of their venal dependence on a monopoly of influence for ever.—*Traveller*

Island of Bermuda.—The subjoined paragraphs from the *Island of Bermuda* will show by what close sympathies the most distant colonial administrations of this great empire are united to that of the parent state. The army has become a sort of factotum; and whether to enforce the law foolishly, or to wickedly supersede it, the same instrument is resorted to abroad and at home. Here he have for a few weeks past been considering Lord BATHURST as *locum tenens* for Lord SIDMOUTH. But his Lordship is in his own person Colonial Secretary; and it is not his colleague's principles of government, but his own, which are likely to be called in question, when in an island under his immediate (protection we had almost said, but) dominion, men are seized by military force, confined in a church, and afterwards in a goal, not in pursuance of a legal object, or in execution of a legal process, but for a purpose and under a proceeding which are at least questionable, if not absolutely unlawful.

Hamilton (Bermuda), July 21.—*Remarkable Epoch of Bermuda.*—On Tuesday, the 17th of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, under the administration of his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Lumley, K. C. B., and in a time of profound peace, military force takes precedence of the civil powers!!!

By the ANN MOIRA we have received Bermuda papers to the 21st of July. We perceive by them that the spirit of dissatisfaction against Governor Lumley still continues. The subject now in dispute is a difficulty which has arisen between the Governor and the late Church-wardens of the parish of St. George. As far as we can understand the nature of the quarrel, it is this. The people of the parish were not well pleased with their parson, and an opinion having gone abroad that owing to some informality in signing the assessment they were not liable to pay their taxes, refused to open their purses to the tax-gatherer. It was decided by judges of law that they must pay; the collection had however, been retarded; and when the present or new vestry were chosen, the greater part of two years' taxes was due. The priest wanted his cash, and finally called on the Governor for help. The Governor ordered the old wardens to make up their accounts, and transfer them to the new wardens—allowing them two months for the settlement of their accounts, when it is contended that the ecclesiastical law allows them two years for that purpose. They treated his orders with contempt; he then threatened them in various ways, and told them they should go to "prison, where no power under Heaven could release them, &c." He sent his constables after them to attend his court; they refused to come, and he then sent and brought them by military force to the church, where, with closed doors, he ordered them to comply with his demands; but they were stubborn, and after much threatening on the part of the Governor, they were committed to gaol, under a military guard.

Maintenance of a Pauper.—It appears by an article in the DUNDEE ADVERTISER that eight shillings, a-calender month, is judged enough in that part of the country for the maintenance of a pauper. A woman in the Overgate actually earns her own subsistence by boarding and waiting upon a few paupers, for whom she is allowed at the rate of seven shillings each a-calender month,—rather less than 1s. 7½d. a week.

Short Sleeves.—The fashion of short sleeves has gone to such an extent in Paris, that the physicians in vain exclaim on the danger to the health of the elegant women who so expose their arms to the tip of the shoulder. The fashion has passed from the ball-room to the theatres, and even to the promenades on the evenings of September, when, if not actually cold, the air is at least fresh, but the cry of the physicians is disregard.

Fashion in every thing bears sovereign sway,
And wigs and perruques have both their day.

Portuguese Cortes.—The Portuguese Cortes seem proceeding with great temper and firmness; and if the prudence of some of their positions be disputable, let despotism thank itself for the jealousy which tyranny has engendered.—*Traveller.*

Rum Jelly.—Among the novelties of the Parisian circle, rum jelly has become an universal favourite. It is made in the following manner;—To a quart bottle of common white wine take a pound of sugar, which is to be reduced to a syrup, and clarified. Then take an ounce of isinglass, which put in the fire till it is thoroughly melted, pass it through a cloth, and mix it with the syrup half warm. When this mixture is nearly cold, pour it into the white wine, and stir it well, so as to mix it completely. Then add a spoonful, or a spoonful and a half (according to the strength which you desire to give to the jelly) of old Jamaica rum. Stir again this mixture, and pour it into the mould that it may take the shape in cooling which you design to give it, if intended as a *plat* for the table, or into glasses, if designed to be handed round at an evening party.

Boxing.—A very game battle for 50 guineas took place yesterday morning, (Sept. 6) in a 40 acre field belonging to Captain Coveney, at Laton, Bucks, six miles from Gerrard's Cross. The heroes for the day's sport were GEORGE MATTHEWS, the tinman, backed by Captain Coveney, and DAVEY, the Walton navigator, two eleven stone men, who had won several battles. It took place in an 18 feet square. The tinman was seconded by Jones and Meadows, and Davey by B. Ford and Young Bellhorse.

Six as manly stand-up rounds were fought as ever were seen, when an accident terminated the combat. There was not a parry attempted, and the men were not artists enough to hurt each other in a close, except in throwing. The first round lasted four minutes in exchanging hits, and more daring was never displayed. The play was made by the tinman, but every hit was returned, and he was thrown.

2. Davey had his lip laid open by a right hand facer, but that did not dismay him. He returned boldly to the scratch, and exchanged many hits. In closing they had a trial at the weaving system, but it was awkward as a bear dance, and both went down. Both dropped the claret freely.

3. A short but manly round in favour of Davey, who floored his adversary by a chattering hit on the jaw.

4. Counter hits were exchanged at meeting, which sent both form the scratch, and gave them a little time to consider; but they soon met, turned to again, and fought to a stand still.—Davey was thrown.

5. The tinman was much punished about the upper part of the head, and, after a good rally, he was floored by a body blow.—Davey the favourite.

6th and last. At meeting, hits were exchanged, and another rally followed, with heavy blows. Davey was thrown a somerset, and pitching on the right arm, it dislocated it, and won the battle for the tinman, in 27 minutes.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—Yesterday, (Sept. 6) WILLIAM THOMPSON, a hair-dresser, was opposed by Clement, a milkman, who stated, that, without having any other knowledge of the insolvent than serving him with milk, he went bail for him in action for debt, for £251; that the insolvent did not render, but ran away: "In consequence of which (said the poor milkman) every thing I had in the world was sold to pay his debt, and I have been a ruined man ever since."

The insolvent, in his defence, said, that before the time of surrendering in discharge of his bail, he made an agreement with his creditors to pay by instalments, which he conceived exonerated his bail; that he changed his residence in the hope of improving his business; and that when he heard his bail had been come on, he assigned over debts to the amount of the damage.

The milkman admitted that the insolvent had made an assignment of what he called debts, but the people all denied owing any thing, except one who paid him 18s.

The COURT said, nothing could be more unprincipled and cruel than the insolvent's conduct; and had they power to punish him in proportion to his offence, it should certainly be exerted; but the act only gave the power in this case of adjudging that he should not be discharged until he should have been in six months in prison from the date of filing his petition.—*Morn. Chron.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Lima Gazettes.

Gaceta del Gobierno, September 19, 1821.—Translated for the Calcutta Journal.

Spain.—The Spanish Cortes, animated with the utmost benevolence, justice, and philanthropy towards the Insurgents of America, have had the goodness to grant on the 27th of September an AMNESTY to the inhabitants of Ultramar, by which it concedes a GENERAL FORGIVENESS of the past, provided we swear to the Constitution of the monarchy: and his Majesty had deigned to give it his sovereign sanction on the 10th of October following. But if perchance there be any American who is ignorant of the state of Spain, that is to say, that which the Spaniards have sought to discover, we shall take the trouble to extract some of the votes of the Deputies in the Cortes which are printed in the Journals, by which they prove that we are going to give up a great blessing if we insist on being independent!

In one of the Sessions of September, the manner of re-establishing the public credit of the nation was discussed, and the result was that the national debt amounted to 14 thousand millions of reals, which in our money is 700 millions, which must go on increasing annually by the interest. Should we not be encouraged to seek refuge in the amnesty, to assist in paying this enormous sum?

In another session they were deliberating on approving the expenditure in the war department, Deputy Zayas said, "It is true that the expence is great; but it is indispensable. The losses of the last war have left our magazines exhausted, and we are at the mercy of the first who may choose to invade us. We have no funds: we can reckon on only six thousand muskets: it is necessary to declare it that the nation may know it. We have not one gun and we have no carriages; in fine, we have lost the greater part of our artillery. There is hardly any ammunition in the depots of Barcelona, Sevilla, &c. The political horizon,—it is not known whether it be calm or turbid, but we ought to be always prepared to defend our liberty and independence; and the political system itself may run some risk if we do not estimate our position. We have nothing, Sir. I will repeat it, our magazines contain only 6 thousand stand of arms, reckoning English, French, and Spanish, and the greater part of them useless, and we think of arming the national guard. And wherewith shall we arm them? Do nations defend themselves, and make the laws be respected without arms in their hands? No, Sir, we must have fire arms &c. And as to strong fortification (he proceeds) our fortresses are in the same state as if they had suffered a great siege. Gerona, the immortal Gerona, is standing with open breaches, its outworks dismantled and in the most miserable condition Tortosa, the key of the Ebro, is demolished, and in the worst situation: Lerido its citadel presents nothing to the eye but wrecks and ruins: every thing lies in the most lamentable state. Peace can be preserved only by our being prepared for war, and he who cultivates most the means of supporting war in time of peace, will have the greatest success in it."

Would it not be very convenient if we would give them our muskets and our money to repair all their misfortunes? In return for being citizens of a nation in such a brilliant situation should we not resolve to make some sacrifices?

Then follows Senor Zayas. "As to the officers, what reforms can we make? Those retired in Spain are miserable, and the prospect of the military is very limited, since whoever attains the rank of Captain has reached the close of his career. In all ranks the pay is very trifling. Those discharged, which amounted to a considerable number, for the most part sought alms, &c."

Here is a formidable inducement for the soldiers of America! There is some danger that they will relinquish the folly of fighting for the independence of their country, and seek to become Spanish soldiers. The advantages are not to be despised!

Senor Gutierrez Aenna said, "In the last war we have lost 4,551 pieces of artillery, 4,271 carriages, 633 (*fustes*) 592 ammunition waggon and 310,559 muskets, 78,686 pistols, and 69,360 quintals of powder. We have not a bridge of any kind to pass a river; we have not a field tent in our magazines. Lastly, Sir, we have none of the articles absolutely requisite for making war. It is necessary to underceive the nation, and to show it that if it wishes to be free it must make sacrifices."

Americans! Can we resist becoming an appendage of this powerful nation, the state of which is here described by its Deputies? Should not we be eminently happy with the Constitution? But to be serious.—If Spain possessed more troops than Russia,—more squadrons than England; if she were as free as the United States, and sought to make us as happy as the North Americans,—even then we would not depend upon her government, because the same ocean would still divide us. We should remain exposed to the disadvantages of the government of an administration at so great a distance. We should continue to rank as the least important part of the nation. We should continue to have less representation in the Cortes. We should still be divided into whites

and blacks, and still support all the burdens of citizens, but without enjoying any of their rights. Spaniards! attend well to this: MERE FORCE MAY GIVE YOU POSSESSION OF THE COUNTRY; BUT YOU SHALL NEVER RULE OVER US, NOR IN OUR HEARTS.—*Gaceta de Bogota.*

British Vessels Detained at Valparaiso.

From the Times, September 5, 1821.

Ship EDWARD ELLICE, at Valparaiso, May 7.

By the ANNA I sent you a copy of the representation I made to Sir Thos. Hardy, who arrived here about two months ago, and most opportunely for us; relative to our treatment, &c., since our detention. Presuming from that representation you would be able to conceive in what a disagreeable situation we have been placed by those people who are anxious to be considered by all the world as champions of the cause of liberty and independence. The persons I complain of as being most particularly oppressive, are Lord Cochrane and his prize-agent here, who have been guilty of the most unfair practices to obtain a condemnation of the property which we are charged with. I am sorry to have to say, that Capt. Searle, of His Majesty's ship HYPERION, who was near us for a whole day, while they were changing my crew for one of the patriot or insurgent squadron, could not, or did not, think it his duty to interest himself for us. However, I must confess that I was prevented by Lord Cochrane from making my situation known to Captain Searle; and of this prohibition I have to remark, that it made me doubt his lordship's right even to detain us. I was not permitted to show my colours whilst in company with the British frigate. Captain Searle, I learnt afterwards, was told of our detention, but he sailed for England without having any communication with us.

Captain Shirreff, of His Majesty's ship ANDROMACHE, was the next British officer I applied to, by letters, which we were obliged to get sent to him by stealth, to beg his interference in our behalf, merely to have my crew sent to me again, and to be sent to some port for adjudication; which latter request, I believe, he did interest himself for. But my poor crew, although most of them signed a letter which they addressed to him to beg he would liberate them from serving in the Chili squadron against their will, he took no notice of, as the men have not been liberated, and are now kept forcibly to serve the state of Chili.

When we arrived at this port, we found Captain Spencer, of His Majesty's ship OWEN GLENDOWER, who was really both inclined and always ready to serve our cause; but I do not know how it was, all seemed to favour the idea that our cargoes were good prizes, upon the principle of our own Admiralty statutes, which they say condemn neutrals for carrying or covering the property of a power belligerent to the power detaining; but I am happy to have it to say, that Sir Thomas Hardy takes the question in a different light; and, feeling as much for the maritime commerce of his country as for her other interests, does not forget that British ship owners have been suffering in the extreme for some years for want of employment for their property, and, in my opinion, he feels it his duty, in the high official situation which he fills, as guardian of the honour and interest of his country's flag, to uphold, as far as he can consistently with reason, British ships in carrying for the world, provided it is, as it is at present with us, in the name of a British house of commerce; and that unless the Government of this country can bring forward better proofs than they have yet done, that it is Spanish property, he will not suffer it to be condemned; for he very spiritedly says, that if he does suffer Lord Cochrane to detain, and the Government of this country to condemn, it will be a precedent for their detaining hereafter any British ship which may come into those seas, be she from whatever port she may. He has been gone about three weeks from this port, to have a conference with Lord Cochrane; and it is said he also goes on a mission to Lima, whereby hopes are entertained that that port will be opened to British ships and goods: under such circumstances, his lordship will be obliged to raise his blockade.

SECOND LETTER.

Ship EDWARD ELLICE, at Valparaiso May 18th.

Since my last, dated May 7th, by His Majesty's ship ANDROMACHE, I have now to acquaint you, by the RECOVERY, whaler, that Sir Thos. Hardy has again arrived here, having only been absent about five weeks; he feels very indignant at the conduct of this Government, for their part of his errand down to Lima, to their squadron off there, namely, that he thought fit to send, before he was ready to proceed himself, by the Hon. Capt. Spencer, of His Majesty's ship OWEN GLENDOWER, what he conceived to be an order from the Government to Lord Cochrane (indeed, which the Government presented him with for the purpose), that his Lordship should give up the men belonging to this ship, and those remaining of the crews of the other detained ship; which order Capt. Spencer delivered with his own hands to Lord Cochrane; and on Sir Thos. Hardy's arrival off there, demanding the men, his Lordship denies ever having received such an order from the Government: so that he or the

Government have acted with duplicity, and Sir Thos. Hardy found that his Lordship had left his station off Lima, leaving directions with the officer in command not to give the men up. He (Lord Cochrane) went off. Sir Thos. Hardy has arrived, therefore, much vexed with the conduct of Lord Cochrane and his Government, and feels most compassionately for the situation of those poor fellows constrained against their will to serve in a service which they have written to me and to Capt. Shirreff, of his Majesty's ship *ANDROMACHE*, earnestly begging to be released from; and I have no doubt but that Sir Thomas Hardy is about to adopt very decisive measures respecting the withholding these four or five men. He is aware they have been treated very ill, because they have withstood every temptation which has been held forth to them to induce them to enter, and he has peremptorily demanded them again of the Government, and as soon as their answer is obtained he will send his Majesty's ship *CONWAY* down for them again, and, should that be refused, he will be compelled to use force.

With respect to the cargoes, he will give them a stipulated time, as the agents of Lord Cochrane hold out that they have proofs that they are Spanish property; but if in that time (he says fourteen days) they do not show more and better proof than they have already done, he will insist on their liberation.

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER FROM VALPARAISO, DATED MAY 17.

"In my letter of the 30th ult. I told you I had determined to accompany Sir Thomas Hardy to Valparaiso, and accordingly embarked the same day, and arrived here the night before last. I thought my presence might be of service. I am well acquainted with Sir Thomas Hardy's sentiments on the subject of the detention of the EDWARD ELLICE and LORD SUFFIELD, and he assures me that their fate shall be decided immediately, and I have every hope that the decision will be favourable. I have seen some of the objections urged by the other party and very lame ones they are. The captains have acted excessively well. Till Sir Thomas Hardy took up the matter so warmly, every one was against them and the ships, but now sides have changed. I trust he will replace the English again in the good opinion of the Lima people.

P. S. MAY 19.—Nothing new has occurred with regard to the EDWARD ELLICE or LORD SUFFIELD. We expect an answer to-morrow from the Government to Sir Thomas Hardy's letter, which was strongly worded.

On Monday we shall have a meeting, and in a week I expect the affair will be concluded."

FROM THE AGENT TO LLOYD'S AT VALPARAISO, MAY 19.

Yesterday an express arrived from Santiago, that the Prize Court had condemned the British brig *INDIAN*, and her cargo, from Rio Janeiro to Lima, sent in by the Chilean squadron; but Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy says he will not allow any of the property to be touched.

Neapolitan General Pepe.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

In one of the French Ultra Papers, it has been stated that General Pepe carried off the money in the military chest of the Neapolitan Army under his command.—Now, it is a positive fact that it was paid over by Paymaster-General Garzani to the Minister of Finance in its integral state; that part of the indemnity due to his rank, and which the other Officers had uniformly received, not having even been deducted. Europe should remember the disinterestedness of this General, in declining the rank of Captain-General, as well as the large remuneration offered to him by Government when he was Commander-in-Chief, stating that he had no occasion for it, as his high station had not, in the least altered his way of life, and that he had caused it to be distributed amongst such Officers as were in want of assistance, to enable them to set off for their new destinations.

Amongst the Neapolitans who retired to Spain, there are a few who, during the existence of the Constitutional system in their country, were arrested and degraded as enemies to it. These are they who now think proper to calumniate the true and well-known Neapolitan Patriots in Spain. The three Deputies of the Neapolitan Parliament living at Barcelona, and particularly General Pepe, are of the number of those who have suffered from the calumnies of the individuals in question. It is but natural to expect that those who were objects of punishment, under the Constitutional system, should be its enemies, and that the emissaries of arbitrary powers should slander the most eminent of the promoters of the national cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant.

London, September 5.

Captain F. ROMEO.

Newspaper Chat.

THE PRESTON CHRONICLE of Sept. 1, contains advertisements of no less than one hundred and twenty-nine farms to let, all in the county of Lancaster!

The Bank of England has refused to take all silver coins which have holes punched through them, or which are otherwise mutilated, the Government being determined to keep up the intrinsic value of the coinage.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN contains the declaration against the circulation of local notes in that town, with ten columns of signatures, containing about 1800 names, many of them in behalf of firms.

On Saturday week, Mr. Taylor's Act came into operation, which provides an easy remedy to all persons annoyed by those clouds of smoke which issue from steam-engines and other chimneys. By this Act all persons indicting smoking chimneys are to be indemnified at the expense of the parties causing the nuisance.

The King, it is said, is expected to embark for his German dominions about the middle of the present month. Magnificent preparations are making for his Coronation as King of Hanover.

Miss. Dance concluded her engagement here for the present season on Saturday evening, with the characters of *Lady Teazle*, and *Maria* in the farce of the *Citizen*. Since our last notice of the performance of this young Lady she has appeared as *Lady Townly*, and repeated the character of *Belvidera*. In *Lady Townly* and in *Lady Teazle* she was equally successful—the elegance of her manners and the beauty of her person enabled her to give a perfect picture of fashionable levity.—In the *Citizen*, she played with much spirit and introduced a song, which she gave with great taste and execution. We regret that Miss Dance has not favoured us with more music, as we understand her voice is of the finest description. We look forward, however, with much pleasure to her renewing her visits to this city. We need not say what an impression she has made during her present engagement; the overflow on Saturday evening, and the warm and sincere tribute which she received, must satisfy her more than any remarks of ours, that she carries with her the best wishes of the Edinburgh public for the success and prosperity of her present undertaking.—*Edinburgh Courant*, Aug. 6.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—"I condemn all violence in the education of tender minds, that are to be trained up to honour and liberality. There is no know not what servility in rigour and constraint; and I am of opinion, that what cannot be done by reason, prudence, and address, is never to be effected by force. I never observed that whipping had any other effect than to render those who suffered it more dastardly, or more hardened in wickedness."—This is the opinion of the excellent Montaigne, to which we most heartily subscribe. To give boys "a good sound flogging," as we have heard some persons recommend, always appeared to us equally unmanly, impolitic, and unjust. To be sure, it saves, apparently, a world of pains; and, like the quack Doctor's pill, "it cures without trouble or hindrance of business;" but if it drives out one devil, it is sure to possess the sufferer with a dozen others, all more desperate than the original one. Obstinacy, Revenge, and Hatred, are among the bad feelings which this practice of using brute force usually engenders.—We hope that it is not an indictable offence, Messrs. of the Vice Society, to differ with the Son of King David in this respect, who, as they say, declares that to spare the rod is to spoil the child.—You doubtless admire this proverb exceedingly if we may judge from your proceedings; for you never spare the rod, but lay on largely, particularly on the poor, and "those who have none to help them." But, as a better man than Solomon said to certain Enthusiasts, who were for punishing their opposers with fire from heaven, "You know not of what spirit you are." The Chinese are perhaps the least respectable people on the face of the globe—and there the cane is going from morning till night, among all ranks, from the Mandarin to the executioner.

It has been said, that among the evils of domestic life, a scolding wife and a smokey chimney are the greatest:

"..... O, he's as tedious

As is a tir'd horse, a railing wife;

Worse than a smokey house."—SHAKESPEARE.

The scolding wife is "a delicate subject" to handle; so we abstain, with one remark, that we believe that mischief would be considerably diminished if husbands were to give no real occasion for the mistaken remedy called scolding.—As to the smokey chimney, that may in general be easily remedied—1. By letting in air from without the room by an aperture over the window or door.—2. By decreasing the mouth of the chimney in the room, which an old house is usually much too large.—The perpendicular or crooked form of the chimney has nothing to do with its smoking, though the height of it sometimes has;—the higher it is the better.

Saturday, March 30, 1822.

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A Winchester Scholar named John Needs, in the year 1707, foretold his own death. As the hour approached, for he named both day and hour, he sickened and kept his chamber, where he was frequently prayed with by Mr. Fletcher, the second master, who reasoned with the youth in vain; for he persisted with great composure in affirming that the event would realize his prediction. On the day he had fixed, the house-clock being put forward, struck the hour before the time: he saw through this deception, and told those that were with him, that when the church-clock struck, he should expire. He did so.—*The Gentleman's Magazine* says, that Dr. Lovington, when Bishop of Exeter, used to give this account to his friends. A man certainly may die at a certain hour and day, if he chooses.

It appears from a letter of Hume the historian to Sir J. Pringle, that the Pretender was in London in 1753. He appeared suddenly at a lady's house (supposed Lady Primrose's) in the evening, "without giving her any preparatory information, and entered the room, where she had a pretty large company with her, and was herself playing at cards. He was announced by the servant under another name. She thought the cards would have dropped from her hands on seeing him; but she had presence enough of mind to call him by the name he had assumed, to ask him when he came to England, and how long he meant to stay there. After he and all the company went away, the servants remarked how wonderfully like the strange gentleman was to the Prince's picture which hung on the chimney-piece in the very room in which he entered. He used so little precaution, that he went abroad openly in daylight in his own dress, only laying aside his blue ribbon and star: walked once through St. James's, and took a turn in the Mall."—The fact, it seems, was known to the King (Geo. II.) who told Lord Holderness of it, and asked his Lordship what he should do with him? This question a little embarrassed the Jacobite Nobleman; which the *whig* Monarch observing (for Sovereigns can profess liberal sentiments when they think their thrones not quite secure) added, "My Lord, I shall just do nothing at all; and when he is tired of England, he will go abroad again."—Mr. Hume intimates, that this imbecile personage ventured again to London; and for what purpose? Simply out of curiosity to witness the coronation of the late King! what, says Mr. Hume, if the Pretender had taken up Dymock's gauntlet!—Like too many of his rank, there was scarcely any vice so mean or atrocious of which he was not capable.

The only encouragements (says Dr. Franklin) which the United States of America hold out to Strangers, are, a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions and fuel, good pay for labour, kind neighbours, good laws, and a hearty welcome. The rest (he adds) depends on a man's own industry and virtue.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of the power of Memory, is the one related of William Lyon, a strolling player, who wagered a crown bowl of punch that he would repeat a *DAILY ADVERTISER* (a paper then crammed with advertisements) from beginning to end. The next morning, "notwithstanding the want of connexion between the paragraphs, the variety of advertisements, and the general chaos which goes to the composition of any newspaper, he repeated it from beginning to end, without the least hesitation or mistake."—*Gent. Mag.*

Mr. Thornton, in his *Present State of Turkey*, notices the striking contrast afforded by the Turkish and Christian usages, which he thinks indicate design rather than accident. "Their robes are large and loose entirely concealing the contour of the human form, encumbering motion and ill adapted to manly exercise. Our close and short dresses, calculated for promptitude of action, appear in their eyes to be wanting both in dignity and modesty. They reverence the beard as the signal of manhood and the token of independence; but they practice depilation of the body from motives of cleanliness. In performing their devotions or on entering a dwelling, they take off their shoes. In inviting a person to approach them, they use what with us is considered as a repulsive motion of the hand. In writing, they trace the lines from right to left. The master of a house does the honours of a table by serving himself first from the dish; he drinks without noticing the company, and they wish him health when he has finished his draught. They lie down to sleep in their clothes; they affect a grave and phlegmatic exterior; their amusements are all of the tranquil kind: they confound with folly the noisy expression of gaiety: their utterance is slow and deliberate: they even feel satisfaction in silence: they attach the idea of majesty to slowness of motion: they pass in repose all the moments of their life which are not occupied in serious business: they retire early to rest, and they rise before the sun."—How like some of these habits and tastes are those of the Quakers!

In the year 1747, Mr. M——, a gentleman of an ample fortune, about 55 years of age, travelled through Kent in quest of a wife. He was a widower, and had one son, about 12 years of age. The qualifications he required were, that the party should be a widow, between 30 and 35, should have a daughter between six and eight, and be of good repute; but neither birth, beauty, nor fortune were desired. At length the happy woman was found at Rochester, where the nuptial

knot was tied. Mr. M. however previously stipulated, that if he thought fit to be absent from home three or four months, his wife should never ask him where he was going, nor on his return where he had been, nor show the least uneasiness on that account. She was not to stay at London, but only to pass through it. He settled on her a jointure of 500*l.* a year, and arrayed her in clothes and jewels to the amount of 2000*l.*—*Gent. Mag.*—There are many worse ways of getting a wife even than this, deficient in good taste as it may be; as the conduct of numberless fortune-hunters will amply testify; and of others too, who are not absolutely so base as to wed a woman solely for her wealth.

The Marriages of the Quakers are conducted in a very rational manner. They are attended with no other ceremony than that of taking each other by the hand in a public meeting, and declaring their willingness to be united. Notice must be given of this intention at a previous meeting, when the consent of their Parents is required, and a deputation appointed to inquire whether they are free from all previous engagements.—Their Funerals are conducted with equal good sense. No ornaments, no parade, no hired mourners; all is simple, natural, and becoming.

When Milton's youngest Daughter was introduced to Mr. Addington, he observed that she need not produce any testimonials, as her face had much of the likeness of the pictures he had seen of her father.—The accurate engraver *Vertue*, said that her features were very like the prints of Milton. The great Poet (his daughter said) "was of a fine complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair."

The author of the celebrated work known as *Chambers's Dictionary* (Ephraim Chambers) was in France in 1733, and thus writes from Paris in the autumn of that year:—"This difference, I think, is observable between the two nations, that the French seek their chief pleasures without doors, and the English within. I know not whether this difference be owing to any diversity in the air of the two places, or to this, that the French are more in the air than we, which makes them alert and hardy, and gives them an appetite. It is certain they are more familiar, and make more free with the air than we do. You see the public walking-places full from morning till night in the severest weather. They will sit for hours on the benches, where an Englishman would be frozen to death. And, what is more, in the dampest weather, and even night, great numbers will be found sitting and lying upon the bare ground. At first one would be tempted to think, that if there were not something less noxious in the air here than in that of England, half the inhabitants must be rotten. But I doubt whether there be much in this. The French are made familiar with the air betimes, so grow hardy and strong."—(This habit is doubtless one reason why the French bear cold better than the English; but we think there is another, which Mr. Chambers has not touched upon, namely, their temperance, both in eating, and as it respects strong wines and spirituous liquors. They drink hardly any tea, too, which as a habit greatly relaxes and depresses, and makes the drinker more susceptible of all the "skiey influences." Then there are no noxious Vice-Suppressing Societies in France, preventing the poorer classes from enjoying the wholesome exercise of dancing; for the want of which, the lower English are obliged to have recourse to the soul and body subduing practice of porter and dram-drinking. Hard labour requires cheering; and if the labourers are not allowed to refresh their jaded spirits with music and a dance, they will resort to beer and gin, and the sedentary amusements of drafts and dominos, in small rooms contaminated by animal vapour. Perhaps, too, the French bread is not such a "villanous compound" as the English has for many years been; an evil alone sufficient to degenerate the "body natural;" for we all know what pernicious consequences must arise from swallowing an astringent three or four times a day; and the white bread sold by the bakers throughout England is unquestionably so. If any one has a doubt of this, let him try good brown bread for a month, and his scepticism will be most agreeably removed.)

Dr. Swift is generally supposed to have been no friend to the fair sex. In truth, he did too often speak and write of them in terms not very decorous or respectful; and his unaccountable treatment of the two ladies with whom he was so long intimately connected, makes it more than likely that he was unable properly to appreciate the sex.—This imperfection, however, he appears to have been subject to in common with some other learned men and even the great apostle himself, St. Paul. That primitive teacher's opinion of marriage is well known; he only deemed it a lesser evil: and his distaste to widows, the young ones in particular, is manifest from the following unqualified passage in his 5th letter to *Timothy*:—"and withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also and busy-bodies, speaking things which they ought not."—*Quære*—Is this a true portrait of young widows in general—or is it a libel on them—or did the apostle keep the best company—or was he, in short, any judge in the matter? The ladies are sometimes operated upon by personal appearance, and Paul was short in stature and rude in speech. Perhaps they had slighted the Saint.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON RELIGION.—"Even the founders of religions have in most cases felt the necessity of conforming, more or less, to the natural prejudices of their followers." Mohammed's regions of bliss are a sensual paradise, such as must prove to the voluptuous Oriental the highest incitement in the regulation of his actions; his place of damnation (and indeed that of every religion issuing from the East) is rendered horrible by the excessive heat which waits the transgressors of his law; whereas some of the northernmost Pagans, and, I believe, Christians, look for 90 degrees of Fahrenheit below 0 in the abode of the damned. I say Christians, for I have heard of a traveller who, in his tour to Lapland, took up his residence at the house of the curate of a village which afforded no other accommodation. On the ensuing Sunday he attended divine service; his host descanted in the most energetic manner on the torments of hell, which, to the stranger's great surprise, he described as a dreary region of such intense cold, that the very morsel in their mouths would freeze to their tongue. On their return from church the traveller expressed astonishment at the clergyman's depicting, with such frigid colours, a place which was on all hands admitted to be the *plus ultra* of scorching heat. "I know that as well as yourself," replied the pulpit orator; "but can assure you, that were I to tell my parishioners so, they would do every thing in their power to get thither to warm themselves!"—*Naples, and the Campagna Felice.*

TITLES AND MEN OF GENIUS.—The celebrated Winter, one of the finest composers, in a style of graceful pathos, that ever lived, has just produced an opera at Naples, which they say has enchanted the whole city. The King is so much delighted with it, that he is reported to have made him a Count. What a pity that he cannot make another such musician! The time, we hope, is not far distant when men of genius will be able to avoid these vulgar honours; which though they are better bestowed in such instances than on toad-eaters and purchasers, and shew an ambition in kings to be a little more worthy the age they live in, are only an instinct on their parts to pretend that their sanction is wanted, and to claw their livery on their betters. Mozart seems to have understood this. He was a knight of the Papal order of the Golden Spur, but he never mentions it in his title pages. Canova, whom the present Pope made a Marquis, perhaps deserves to be called so, when he produces those Venuses with frilled garments and little French curls; but when he presents us with a good solid piece of workmanship, he merits his own name again, and is plain Canova. A "divine Marquis" and the "divine Michael Angelo," are things of two very different meanings. Who ever talks, in the latter sense, of the divine Marquis Headfort! or the divine Marquis of Anglesea! When Walter Scott accepted the title of Baronet, we feel that there is a feature in his novels, for which it is but too fit a remuneration. Nor must it be denied, that as a poet (in which character his claims are very inferior) he wears the title more gracefully than most others would, on account of the chivalrous nature of his subjects. But the higher he rises on the side of real genius the less he wants it; and posterity will not think a jot the better of him, because a Prince of the House of Brunswick succeeded in fastening his livery upon a great novelist, who was also a bit of a Jacobite. There was Sir William Fielding the magistrate, half-brother to Henry, and a very worthy half-brother, we have no doubt, he was: but it is Henry Fielding, or plain Fielding the Novelist. If Sir Walter (as he hinteth in the delighted eulogy attributed to him at the Coronation) silly shaketh his head at these modern opinions, and wisheth not to be numbered among those who pretend to be above what they feel, "he is right," as *Touchstone* would say, "and yet withal he is wrong." There are more people above a great many things than he fancies. A celebrated old countryman of his, Thomas Craig, had such a dislike to be patronized in this way, that when one of the Jameses wanted to make him a knight, he kept out of the way; upon which the monarch, with a refinement of "eruel love," ordered him to be called Sir Thomas, without the ceremony of receiving knighthood; and he has even since, by an unthinking posterity, been ungratefully called Sir Thomas Craig. Even an eminent physician, one would think, would rather be remembered as Halford or Knighton, than as Sir Henry and Sir William; just as we say "Sydenham" or "Boerhave." Sir Walters, Sir Thomases, and Sir Williams, are as easy to make as bows; but not so good poems, or advancements of the medical art. The author of the *Dispensary* was a Sir as well as an M. D. but who ever talks now-a-days of Sir Samuel Garth. It is Garth, as his brother poets anticipated:—

"Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives."—**DRYDEN**

"—Garth, the best good Christian he,

"Although he knows it not."

POPE:

It is a great thing to say of Sir Isaac Newton, that the exceeding lustre of his reputation has blinded us as to that spot in his sun. So of Bacon; though we make an odd compromise in the matter with him, and join his title to his family name, which was not the case. He was Lord Vernham, Viscount St. Albans, not Lord Bacon; which is as if we were to call the Marquis Headfort, not Lord Taylor. But nothing but habit reconciles us to these little greatnesses palmed upon truly great men. To say Lord Shakespeare, is a burlesque.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOY.—Letters from Naples say, "We have had here for some days a true prodigy, a boy ten years of age, of a noble Hungarian family, named Sigismund de Praun. He recently made his appearance at Rome, at the Theatre Argentina, when he executed in perfection a sonata on the Violin, in which the celebrated Paganini often chooses to display his talent in execution. But what is infinitely more surprising, the young Sigismund is not less versed in literature and the sciences than in music. After he had maintained public theses in the most important questions, the Archi-Gymnasi awarded him a large Gold Medal. This wonderful child was presented to his Holiness, who, delighted with his answers, conferred on him the Order of the Golden Spur, and also nominated him a Count of the Apostolic Palace."—Titles of Knights and Counts begin already to be indiscriminately given away, even among "God Almighty's nobility," if this account is true. The result, however, in the long run, will be the same to the ruling powers, whatever they do now-a-days—whether they affect to despise talent or to mark it as their own.—The young Sigismund appears to be another Chrichton; nor is it difficult to believe extraordinary accounts of this nature, after what we read of the Barretiers and others. It was in his childhood, we believe, that the Order of the Golden Spur was given to Mozart.—*Examiner.*

"YETEPON IPOTEPON : OR THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

(In English, but not in Irish.)

JOHN.

Said Johnny to Pat,
What the De'el are you at,
With your gratitude brim to the fall?
Why brother 'tis sure,
In a sort premature,
And smacks very much of a Bull!

PATRICK.

Long life to the Guelph!
No more Bull than yourself,
Brother John, cried sweet Pat, in a heat;
If it is, as you say,
It is only your way.
That is, merely your "Grace BEFORE meat!"

MORAL.

The practice is good,
If 'tis well understood,
And no blame on the custom should fall,
For, on said eating score,
Were there no grace before,
Pat by chance might have no Grace at all!

SUNSET—A SONNET.

The glare of noon is past; a darker hue
Th' eth'rial sky assumes. The source of light
Begins to wane, and, verging into night,
Majestically bids the world adieu!
Oh! ev'n in thy decline thou'rt glorious still.
The landscape fades, but still the rapt eye
Rests on thy beauteous robe of every dye,
As slow thou sett'st behind the western hill.
Peace to the wretch whose lips thy beams inspire
To utter vows unholy—he who lifts
To thee th' adoring eye for all his gifts.
And heaps thine altars with unhallowed fire.
Yet could I worship any God but one,
Methinks my God should be yon setting Sun.

ALCEUS.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Wednesday the 26th of September, very suddenly, Ann Eleanor, the wife of T. F. Steward, Esq. of Great Smith-street, Westminster.

At Orierton, the seat of Sir John Owen, Bart. M. P. his guardian, Rd. Le Hunte, Esq. of St. Botolph's, Pembrokeshire, and Artramon, county of Wexford, aged 18.

At Falmouth, on Sunday the 23d of September, aged 82 years, James Bull, Esq. formerly a commander of one of his Majesty's packets on that station, but resigned many years since in favour of his son, John Bull, Esq. now senior Commander on the Lisbon Service.

Lately, at Madrid, Lieutenant Thomas Attwood, of the British Army, son of T. Attwood, Esq. of his Majesty's Band, and Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. We lament to hear, that this Gentleman lost his life by assassination.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Jeypoor—Oojain—Indore.

Extract from a Letter dated Mhow, March 3, 1822.

For the Calcutta Journal.

Agra is a small village on the left bank of the Jumna; opposite to it is the city commonly so called, except by the Natives, who designate it, in reference to the founder, Acherabad. I shall say nothing of the Taj, as you have a correct Model of it before you; and which on its reaching England, will probably be exhibited in a glass case, as the original itself from the exquisite beauty of its design, materials, and workmanship seems almost fitted for. Futtpore Sikree is twenty-two miles from Agra, and has a gateway worthy of admiration; and thirty miles beyond it is the Biara Pass, which leads by a good road from the Bhurtpore Territory to that of the Jeypore Rajah, where you may have abundance of supplies, if you choose to wait for them. At Nyashahar (alias Modhoopoor, alias Rantampoor) this is scarcely optional: through the want of courtesy in the garrison, whose manners are proverbially uncivil—and may in the end prove equally unmilitary.

The Morell river, a mile and a half broad, with shallows here and there, is well calculated to diversify the incidents of travelling; being, in the cold season particularly, to be depended upon more for this than any thing else. Its quicksands being then in playful humour readily indulge at Bo-peep with the loaded hackeries, which soon get deeper into the game than is conducive to the interests of their proprietors. The entrance to the Boondee Territory is over very rocky and bad roads; but the encamping ground at Lackherie is agreeably situated in a tope, bounded on one side by a lake that invites you to bathe and fish. For the former amusement, however, the suburbs of the town afforded superior means—five spacious Bowlies with several apartments of gradually increasing depth of water; and for the latter,—perhaps the fish would not bite—but I recollect we had mutton chops for dinner.

On the second day from Lackherie we crossed the Chumbul, and entered the Kotah district. I wish there was no *K* to the name, that I might call the Inhabitants Otaheites, for they were the most out-landish people we met with. Not a villager amongst them who did not swear he had never been 50 yards from home in his life. Although they do not provide a Traveller much for his table they are anxious to cater for him, and invariably exclude beef from the bill of fare.

On leaving Soosneer (in Scindeah's Territory) after the first five or six miles the road ascends very much, and winds over hill and table land alternately, till at Angur, which is eighteen miles from it, it has attained a prodigious height. I wish I could say as much for the tone of morality in the place; but though no people are more ready to acknowledge the increased security and comfort they now enjoy, none are more tenacious of keeping these blessings to themselves; and a Traveller must be superstitious indeed who attributes the reduction of his property at this place to the mere inspirations of *Angury*.

Oojain is a very long city, on one side bounded by the Sipperab River, whose properties as well as direction must have varied since the days of Abul Fazel. He was surprised at its occasionally flowing with milk; and those who have implicit confidence in him, are now, equally so, that it does not.

Indore is thirty-two miles from Oojain; but the Capital of Holcar is small and insignificant compared with that of Scindeah. At about thirteen miles south of the former is the Cantonment of Mhow, the first appearance of which in the dry weather is not very fascinating; but there seems to be no cause for its being an unhealthy station, and when Officers and Men are comfortably housed, that it is probably the reverse will be satisfactorily established.

It is well supplied with every article of consumption at a cheap rate: gram is now sold at 1 maund, and otah at 27 seers per ruppee; but the price of labor of every kind continues exorbitantly high. It can now no longer be said of this part of the world—

"In vain kind seasons swell the teeming grain,
Soft showers distill, and suns grow warm in vain;
or that—

"The peasant now his frustrate labor yields
And famished dies, amidst his ripened fields;

but (in the language of the Address to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings 3 years ago) that, he "reaps the fruit of his useful toil, beneath the broad *Ægis* of British power."

Long may he continue to do so!

Chunar, March 22.—On the 8th instant, there was a hot wind in the afternoon, but none to speak of since. The evenings are pleasant, the forepart of the night rather warm, but the mornings are quite cold. I have not put on my light dress yet, but wear my great coat in the morning, and my red jacket in the evening. My tatties have been up for several days, but have not been watered yet. My tattie windows are about 10 feet from the ground. The produce of the ground, this season, has been very great indeed, grain, and every thing else. I put 5 sacks of potatoes in the ground, and took up 4 maunds. I have had pease and beans for these 4 months: they are not out yet.

Bombay, March 9, 1822.—The H. C. Cruiser AURORA Lieut. Goodridge, arrived at Muscat on the 24th Feb. after a pleasant passage of 10 days from this port.

The ship SULTAN, Benjamin Rogers, is going up the Gulph got on the shoal Abdillah, from which situation however she was extricated by the assistance of Captain Jolliffe and the crew of the ship LORD CASTLE.—We publish the following certificate at the desire of Captain Jolliffe.

"This is to certify that Captain C. Jolliffe, commander of the Grab ship LORD CASTLE, anchored at my request in a position to afford assistance to the ship SULTAN when aground on shoal Abdillah in a perilous situation having only one foot water alongside (at low water.)

The exertions of Captain Jolliffe and his crew with the assistance of an anchor and cable have greatly facilitated the heaving of this ship off shore.

His vessel being detained in consequence, I trust the Underwriters in Calcutta will indemnify Captain Jolliffe for any detention.

January 31, 1822, on Board the }
Sultan, near Bussorah Bar. } *Commander Ship Sultan.*

The following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 19th December 1821—may amuse our curious readers. The writer is a gentleman of undoubted veracity: we have nevertheless great doubts whether the dried specimen alluded to ever existed as an individual in life.

"The two Japan ships have arrived safe. The existence of the MERMAID is no longer a fable: I have this day seen one dried, brought by one of the above vessels from Japan; it is two feet seven inches long, and from the appearance of the teeth not young. The head and body have much the appearance of the female ORAN OUTANG; the arms, but particularly the hands, like that of a human being; the breasts perfect, and immediately below the breasts the form is that of a fish; the tail perfect."—*Courier.*

Madras, March 16, 1822.—We are indebted to an unknown Correspondent for the following paragraph respecting the Expedition under Captain Crisp:—

"A scientific Expedition under the command of Captain Crisp, 24th Regiment, M. N. I. sailed on Wednesday last, on board the MORNING STAR. This Expedition, fitted out by the Madras Government, at the suggestions, and under the superintendence of the Hon'ble Company's Astronomer, has for its object, to ascertain the length of the Pendulum, at the Equator; to connect with the operations of the same kind, which have been carried on in different parts of the globe; and also at the Madras Observatory, where, we understand, a long series of experiments has been tried, by which the length of the Pendulum, and from it the figure of the Earth, has been accurately determined. Our readers must be well aware, that similar investigations have

been pursued at home, under the direction of Government, (for the purpose amongst others of introducing an uniform and authentic standard measure), by Captain Kater; and the experiments at Madras have been carried on, we believe, by means of an apparatus, similar to the one used by that gentleman, which is more accurate than was ever used before—this apparatus has been sent with the Party to the Equator, and the members of the Madras Government have proved themselves worthy patrons of science, by furnishing the Expedition in the most liberal manner, with every requisite likely to ensure success. The well-known character of Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Bencoolen, whether the Expedition proceeds in the first instance, gives assurance, that it will meet with every co-operation from him. It is indeed gratifying to see pursuits like these, which do honor to human nature and intellect, succeeding the scenes of destruction and carnage by which the Earth has been disfigured, for more than a quarter of a century; and to see Governments so lately opposed to each other, and engaged in these sanguinary conflicts, now only vying in encouraging and forwarding the extension of science and knowledge. It is also gratifying to see our own country, and her great rival, taking the lead in this amiable contest. In England, we see, not only such investigations as the present have been pursued, but voyages of discovery are undertaken, towards the North Pole, to Africa, to the newly discovered land south of Cape Horn. By the French Government, a ship was sent out on a voyage of discovery, round the world furnished with every instrument, and means for obtaining useful and valuable information; and we find their men of science employed in the same experiments for finding a standard measure, and the figure of the globe, as ours in England. We must not omit to observe that much valuable information connected with Nautical Science, is expected to be obtained in this expedition while carrying on the main operations."

The elegant style, in which the late gaieties in Calcutta are written, were quite sufficient to have ensured their perusal, but one of our motives (and one perhaps that will not be the LEAST patronized by our fair readers) for giving publicity to Mrs. Casement's "At Home" and Dum-Dum Theatricals was that we might excite something like a spirit of emulation in those who once afforded their support towards the promotion of gaiety in this Settlement.—The suggestion of a revival of our public monthly Assemblies followed for a time the publication of the amusements alluded to; but not one effort has yet been made to follow the example of our Sister Presidency—Cannot a play, fancy ball, or conversation be set on foot—let any thing be devised to enliven our spirits but — a hoax?—*Madras Gazette.*

Penang.—H. M. Ship TOPAZE, Capt. Richardson, arrived at Penang on the 6th inst. and sailed again for Madras the same day. She left China on the 8th February and touched at Manilla. It appeared that the Hon'ble Company's Supercargoes had been involved for the last month in very serious discussions with the Chinese Government, in consequence of the death of the two Chinese, who were killed by a party of the TOPAZE's Crew, sent on shore to repel an attack made by the Chinese Inhabitants of Lintin, on an unarmed Boat's Crew that had been previously sent for Water. The Chinese Government suspended the Company's Trade, and threatened the Members of the Committee with personal responsibility, if the *Murderers*, (as the Chinese called them,) were not given up. Under such circumstances, the Factory withdrew from Canton, and the ships from the River. These measures had the effect of inducing the Government to withdraw the threat of personal responsibility.—The suspension of Trade however continued, and it was understood, that the Committee only waited to see the result of the Frigate's departure, when if the Chinese Government continued obstinate in their Hostile Proceedings, the nine unloaded Indiamen on which the Members of the English Factory, with their Treasure, &c. had embarked and fallen down below the second Bar, would proceed to Penang.

The injustice of suspending the Company's Trade on these occasions of homicide, and the great difficulty there appears of coming to an adjustment, both reconcilable to substantial justice, and at the same time to the Laws of the Chinese, is so great,

that the subject must, we think, be taken up in England and some plan be devised to obviate all the inconvenience and loss that now results.

Notwithstanding the restrictive measures regarding Opium, the EUGENIA and MEROPE had not been prevented from disposing of their Cargoes, altho' both Ships have been obliged to quit the usual Anchorage within the Bocca Tigris. The Senior Hong Merchants however are now obliged upon the arrival of every Country Ship to give a written assurance, that they will keep a strict watch over her, and that if they discover she has brought Opium, they will lose no time in announcing the fact to Government. What may be the effect of these impediments, supposing the present difficulties adjusted, time can alone determine.

Tin and Pepper kept up their prices, but Cotton was very much depressed, and likely to continue so. Immense quantities continued to arrive from the Northward, and unless the low price at Canton induces the Nankin people to forego the cultivation, the demand for Indian Cotton must become very much restricted.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated 5th March. 1822. "The TOPAZE has come in from China the 8th of February, at which time the Indiamen with the Factory on board were at Chumpee—the trade still interdicted: but immediately previous to her departure, a Mandarin of rank had, in consequence of the repeated requests of Captain Richardson to the Viceroy, at length visited him and seen the state of the TOPAZE's people wounded in the affair,—and there were some hopes entertained that on his report, the matter would be adjusted. In the mean time, the lading of two of the Indiamen, the REPULSE and KENT had been completed from the others, and were to be dispatched in three days to England—the remaining nine intending to come here, should the result of the Mandarin's discussion with Captain Richardson, not immediately effect the opening of the trade."

Accounts have been received in Town of the total loss of the MAGNET, Captain Vine, on the Island of Guimaris, on the night of the 27th of November last, in a violent hurricane—crew saved.—Captain Vine was fitting out a small Schooner for the conveyance of himself and Officers to Bengal.—*Hurkaru.*

Calcutta, March 29, 1822.—The express from Madras to the Governor General, which we noticed in our Paper of Wednesday last, announces the arrival there of the TOPAZ Frigate from China, but the date of her departure from that place is not mentioned. Captain Richardson had dispatches for the Admiral. We understand that when he left China, affairs were still unadjusted.—*John Bull.*

Penang, February 16, 1822.—On Wednesday last the H. C. Cruiser NAUTILUS, Lieutenant W. Rose, sailed for the Coast of Sumatra. The Ship ANN, Captain R. H. Gibson, sailed on Thursday Morning for Malacca, Singapore and Java.

February 20.—On Saturday morning anchored in the harbour the Ship ISABELLA, Captain P. C. Foster, from Calcutta the 26th instant. Passengers:—Miss Charlotte Dick Carnegie, and Patrick Ogilvy Carnegie, Esq. Writer for this Establishment.

Same day arrived the Portuguese Brig ELIZA, Captain Se-mois, from Calcutta the 27th, and Brig MEYDEN BUX, Captain P. Thissell, from Singapore the 8th ultimo. The latter Vessel spoke the SHERBURNE off Parcelar Hill, from Calcutta bound to China.

February 23.—On Thursday afternoon arrived the Ship BRITANNIA, Capt. W. Luke, from Singapore the 12th and Malacca the 13th instant, having on board the Honorable John Macalister, Esq. Member of Council of this Government, who landed about 5 o'clock under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, accompanied by Mrs. Macalister, Mrs. Franklin, Capt. Franklin, and A. L. Johnson, Esq. The Transports EARE KELLIE, Capt. Edwards, FERGOUSON, Capt. J. Richard, and the HEROINE, Capt. F. Hamilton with the Relief Troops have arrived since Wednesday last. The American Ship AURORA Capt. R. W. Gould, from Salem the 21st Sept, came into the harbour on Wednesday afternoon. We understand the AURORA had met with very severe weather a few days sail from Salem and experienced some damage in her masts and rigging.—*Penang Gazette.*

On a Free Press in India.

(REPRINTED FROM THE JOHN BULL IN THE EAST OF YESTERDAY.)

To the Editor of Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

As the honourable Advocate for the freedom of the press in India has been pleased to notice my address to you on the subject, I think it necessary to offer a few brief remarks in reply to his comments on my letter:—his bantering comments on my assumed character, I am sure he will not himself think deserving of notice, and they shall have none. I can venture, on the most credible authority, to affirm, that the Honourable Proprietor is wrong in his conjecture that the Missionaries considered the tracts to which I adverted, as useful, and were anxious to give them a wide currency; on the contrary, I can assure the Honourable Proprietor, on the same authority, that they admitted these tracts to be not only useless as a means of conversion, but of a tendency decidedly dangerous. Moreover, I had too much respect for the characters of individuals composing the Anabaptist Mission to disbelieve their assertion, that the tracts in question were published without their knowledge of the contents of them.

With regard to the effects which I stated as likely to be produced by those scurrilous and offensive tracts, I reasoned, not merely from an intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the natives of India, especially the Mahomedans, on religious subjects; but from the representation of one of that very class into whose hands a copy of one of these tracts had fallen, and by whom those tracts which related to the Mahomedan religion were brought to the notice of Government: But as the Hon. Proprietor has denied that tracts of that description, issuing from a press the property of Europeans, were calculated to excite the fanaticism of the bigoted Mussulman or Hindoo, he expects, I conclude, to consider his argument of negation superior to any argument derived from fact, analogy, or experience. I have some recollection, as well as the Hon. Proprietor, of having heard of a Missionary proclaiming the absurdity of the Pagan worship at Hurdwar, for which, I also heard, he got heartily kicked and pelted; nor is this the only instance of similar folly and of similar treatment within my remembrance. But it is not to be inferred from these exploits of individual folly, that the natives of India will patiently submit to the vilification of their faith, systematically promulgated under the sanction of that Government which has guaranteed them the unmolested enjoyment of their religious rites and ceremonies; and I must again maintain, that it is the absolute duty of the Local Government of India to restrain, by an act of authority, the liberty of the press, when it is prostituted to purposes so dangerous to the public safety and tranquillity. The Hon. Proprietor has adduced the writings of Ram Mohun Roy, as a parallel to the tracts which I described, and as a proof of the indifference with which the Hindoos tolerate an attack on their religious faith; but the position is not correct, and the inference is not legitimate. The writings of Ram Mohun Roy have not the most distant resemblance to the tracts which I refer to, as the Hon. Proprietor himself would admit if he had perused both. The Hindoos, however, are not by any means so easily roused to fanaticism as the Mussulmans; but, setting this consideration aside, I would ask whether the disquisitions of a Hindoo, on subjects of his own religion, can have the slightest tendency to excite the fanaticism of the professors of that religion against Europeans or the European administration?

But, Sir, in merely noticing these offensive publications, we have been taking a very narrow view of the question of a free press in India. The state of society, and the nature of the Local Government, are not such as to qualify that country for the introduction of an unlimited freedom of the press. When a constitution shall be established in India, such as has been the growth of ages in England; when a public shall have been formed in that country corresponding in its nature and composition with a British public; then let the press be free from the controul of the governing power; but in the actual condition of the European Establishments in India, the freedom which is advocated is only calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the community, by subverting the purposes of private animosities and petty cavils; and to weaken the authority of Government, and promote discontent, by discussing the merits of public measures, for the conduct of which the Government is not responsible (as in England) to the community at large, and of which that community has not, and, under the existing system of the Indian administration, cannot have the means of judging, because precluded from access to the records, and the deliberations of the governing power, in political, military, judicial, fiscal, or any other concerns of State, or to the sources of its information relative to events and transactions within the limits of its controul and cognizance.

The Hon. Proprietor has totally overlooked that part of my letter in which I quoted the recorded resolutions of the Governor-General in Council, the Marquis of Hastings and his colleagues, in support of the view of the question which I have taken. Why he has omitted to no-

tice this material part of my address, he best can tell. That high Authority, so far from advocating the Freedom of the Press in India, has positively prohibited animadversions on the measures and proceedings either of the Authorities at home, or of the Local Government abroad: it has strictly prohibited discussions, having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances, and has even forbidden republication of passages in newspapers from England, coming under any of the preceding heads. These restraints on the liberty of the press were established at the moment when the censorship, the regulations for the guidance of which, I am credibly informed, were less restrictive than those which have superseded them, was (for other reasons than those assigned by the Honourable Proprietor) abolished.

I am sure the Honourable Proprietor will not deem me very pertinacious or unreasonable, when I continue to maintain an opinion which is thus practically supported by the highest British Authority in India, in opposition to his. I have only to add, that with this letter the correspondence will close on my part.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

AN OLD INDIAN AND PROPRIETOR OF
EAST-INDIA STOCK.

As. Journ. for October.

NOTE.

Our readers will find the excellent Letter of Colonel STANHOPE, to which the above is a reply, in the JOURNAL of the 8th instant, p. 77. By not hinting the former, and characterising the latter merely as amusing, JOHN BULL again displays that cloven foot which figured to so much advantage in the memorable BOLTS Controversy. On that occasion our object was to put him fairly to the test on the cardinal question of Transmission; and, if he had so pleased, he might gladly have availed himself of that opportunity of disavowing that doctrine, and have started in his career unladen with its opprobrium. He made his choice; he proclaimed himself a Transmissionist; and as the evil tendency of those principles is the same, in whatever tone they be advocated, we are bound to oppose him whether he, or his old-fashioned friend Probus, "amuse" themselves at the expence of Justice, by vindicating what ought never to be heard of "in a Christian country."

We shall look anxiously for Colonel STANHOPE's second Letter, which we doubt not will be as satisfactory and triumphant as his first. The OLD INDIAN has utterly failed in his attempt to destroy the force of the distinction taken by Colonel STANHOPE between controversial strictures, however severe, and practical intolerance of Hindooism or Mahomedanism. He does not show that the Indian Press has interfered, or is likely to interfere with the "unmolested enjoyment of their religious rites and ceremonies;" nor that any evil could possibly spring from this source beyond the ability of Twelve Common Tradesmen to cope with. During the last three years, the terrors of Transmission, of Indictment, and Information, have not been once awakened by any attack on, or "vilification of" the religion of the Natives, though their errors have been freely censured. Whatever delusive cry may be set up, it is not there, that the shoe pinches. The OLD INDIAN speaks out when he says, "the state of society and the nature of the local government, are not such as to qualify that country for the introduction of an unlimited Freedom of the Press. When a Constitution shall be established in India, such as has been the growth of ages in England; when a Public shall have been formed in that country corresponding in its nature and composition with a British Public; let the Press be free from the controul of the governing powers." The condition on which this OLD (or old-fashioned) INDIAN would grant us a Free Press, is, as if a Father should say to his Son: "Beware of the dangerous exercise of swimming; and never let me hear of your going into the water till you have become as expert a swimmer as long practice has made Lord Byron." He might as well say, "When the Gauges shall run to Hurdwar, or be frozen over, or be set on fire, then let the Press be free from the controul of the governing power!"

Government in this country is "responsible to the community at large" in the same manner, though in a less degree, as it is in England. The merits of public measures may be appreciated, their good or evil effects may be visible without having access to the deliberations which preceded their adoption. The people of England had no difficulty in declaring their sense of the project of a Censorship, though there was no "record" of that quarter of an hour's discussion which it underwent in the cabinet. If the Indian Public are incompetent to judge of the conduct of Government, and incapable of forming any opinion respecting it, why are they permitted to assemble for the purpose of considering what Verdict they shall pronounce upon it? Why are their Addresses of approbation listened to with satisfaction? Why is their silence dreaded? Is it only when they approve that they are an intelligent and respectable body? On that supposition, their approbation would really be worthless; for it would carry with it none of those tangible, substantial virtues which the Persian Poet found in the purse with which the King rewarded his verses, and who declared that no body understood poetry better than His Majesty!

Foundation of a Church at Raira.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Sir, As no subject can be more truly interesting to the British residents in this country, than the raising of Temples for the worship of the "only true God," I am persuaded you will cheerfully devote a column of your Paper for the following narration of the ceremonies observed this evening on the gratifying occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Church to be erected at this station.

The requisite Military arrangements having been made, and H. M's. 17th Dragoons with the Hon'ble Company's Horse and Foot Artillery formed near the site of the Building, at 5 o'clock the "United, free and accepted Masons," decorated with their various insignia, moved from the Lodge, in the following order, towards the spot attended by the Committee, the Band of the Dragoons playing select pieces, in the finest style, during their progress.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Thursday, 28th February, A. D. 1822.

- Tyler.
- Musie.
- Cornucopia.
- Wine.
- Oil.
- Plate with inscription.
- Bottle with coins.
- Knights Templars' Banner.
- Chert with Working Tools.
- Visiting Brethren.
- Brethren of the Blue Order, two and two.
- Royal Arch Standard.
- Sacred Volume of the Law.
- Wardens.
- Brethren of the Red Order, two and two.
- Brethren of the Black Order, two and two.
- Secretary with Warrant and Book of Constitution.
- Treasurer.
- Deacon.
- Magistrate and Clergy.
- Deacon.
- Engineer with the Plan.
- Past Master as Master of the Ceremonies.
- Standard Bearer.
- Sword Bearer.
- R. W. M.
- Steward.
- Hod.
- Tyler.

The effect of this scene was considerably heightened, by the very neat appearance of the Children of the Regimental School, who preceded, with the Master and Mistress at their head,

Arrived within the sacred precinct of the intended Edifice, the solemnities commenced by the Band playing "The Evening Hymn." After which, the Rev. S. Payne, the Chaplain of the station, offered up a prayer for the "unity and concord of the Christian Church, &c. &c." This was followed by one for the "East India Company, the Most Noble the Gov. Gen. and all others having authority in this Eastern Empire; for the Bishop, Archdeacons and Chaplains. And that these Indian nations beholding our good works may be won to love our most holy religion, and finally glorify Our Father which is in heaven." The Minister then implored "God's grace and pity upon those endeavouring in all humility to extend the glorious kingdom of His Son, and upon the House hereafter to be solemnly dedicated to His honor and glorification. Beseeching that it may be a Temple acceptable to Him, and blessed with His presence." The Lord's Prayer ended, the full band played the grand Anthem "Hallelujah," whilst J. De Vitre Esq. deposited two bottles of English and Indian coins in cavities of the stone made for

their reception, covering them with a brassplate, inscribed on one side.

In Nomine Individue Trinitatis.
Anno Salutis MDCCCXXII.
Georgii IV. Britanniarum Regis.
Tertio. Kalendas.
Jacta Sont Fundamenta.
Ecclesie Rairensis.
Sumptibus Societatis.
Apud Indos Mercaturam Facientis.
Anspicante Samuele Payne.
Presbytero.
Thoma Remon Cent.
Architecto.
Honorabili Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Bombay Prefecto.
Thoma P. Middleton S. T. P.
Primo Sedis Calcuttensis Episcopo.
Georgio Barnes S. T. P.
Primo Bombay Archidiacono.
Felix Spiritus Sanctus.
Ut Hocce Opus ad Uberimos.
Evangelii Fructus Redundet.
J. Gordon, Bombay Artillery, Sculpt.

on the reverse
The
Foundation Stone of this Church
Was laid on Thursday the 28th of Feb.
1822.

The following composing a Committee to Superintend the Erection of the Building
James D. De Vitre, Esq. Judge.
Gilbert More, Esq. Collector.
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lincoln Stanhope, Commanding the Troop.
The Reverend SAMUEL PAYNE, Chaplain.
Lieutenant THOMAS REMON, Engineer.
J. L. Nicholson, Serjt. 17th Dns. Sculpt.

The Right Worshipful the Master, Lieut. Col. the Honorable Lincoln Stanhope, now proved, "masonically," that the stone was accurately laid, gave it three knocks with the mallet, and having poured oil it the Wine and Oil, the Clergyman declared the same "in the name of the ever adorable Trinity God." After which, he offered up a Prayer of Thanksgiving to God, "for having ingested to our Rulers this pious undertaking, and implored His aid for the completion of the work." The blessing was now pronounced, which having terminated the religious ceremony, a square was found to hear an appropriate Oration from a member of the Lodge, who spoke it with the greatest energy and propriety.

A vast concourse of Natives assembled on this occasion, and appeared to participate in its joy. That it may prove to them the dawn of a brighter day is the ardent prayer of

Sir, your's ever
Kaira, February 28, 1822.

To Correspondents.

Several Articles are again delayed for want of room. They shall appear as speedily as possible in an Extra Sheet.

Shipping Arrivals.

BOMBAY.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Mar. 7	Corwall	British	Richardson
7	Lord Castle	British	Jolliffe
7	H. M. B. Sophie	British	French

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Mar. 28	Horatio	British	J. M. O. Badwell Ceylon

Births.

At Penang, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant H. BURNBY, Aide-de-Camp, and Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, of a Son.